ASBESTOS

SEPTEMBER - - - - 1941

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

THE STONE AGE

ARCHAEOLOGISTS HAVE NAMED AN EARLY PERIOD OF "MANUFACTURING" THE STONE AGE BECAUSE MAN MADE TOOLS AND WEAPONS OF STONE. WE LIVE IN A MODERN STONE AGE OF HIGH DEVELOPMENT. FROM STONE COMES THE MOST ABUNDANT METAL IN THE EARTH'S CRUST, ALUMINUM. EXTRACTED FROM STONE ARE LIME, SILVER, MAGNESIUM, PHOSPHORUS, AND MANY OTHER THINGS. MAN FORMS STONE INTO THINGS OF BEAUTY AND OF UTILITY: SCULPTURES, BUILDINGS, HIGHWAYS. **RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN** MAKES YARN, THREAD, CLOTH, GARMENTS, ELECTRICAL AND HEAT INSULATING MATERIALS, BLANKETS, CURTAINS AND TAPES OF STONE. FOR ASBESTOS IS A STONE OF WONDERFUL PROPERTIES, OF MANIFOLD ADAPTATION, OF GREAT USEFULNESS IN MAN'S MODERN STONE AGE.

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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
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EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Editorial by F. E. Schluter

F. E. Schluter

Fredric E. Schluter, President of Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., was born in New York City, May 31, 1900. He served in the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1918 and was graduated from Columbia University in 1922. Has been Treasurer and Director of Schluter & Co. Inc., investment bankers, since 1925.

Mr. Schluter is also President of Georgia Turpentine Company; Director and Vice-President of Brager-Eisenberg, Inc., of Baltimore; Director and member of Executive Committee of the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association; Trustee of Princeton Country Day School; President and Trustee of the Boys' Club of Trenton, Inc.; Director of the Boys' Club of Greenwich, Conn.

He is a member of the Academy of Political Science; Chairman of the Committee on Industry and Trade for the sale of Defense Bonds, for the State of New Jersey; Chairman, Committee on Industrial Materials Resources, N. J. Governor's Defense Council; was awarded Distinguished Service Medal by Columbia University in 1935. He was elected President of Thermoid Company in 1934.

Altho Mr. Schluter has been connected with the Asbestos Industry for only seven years, his interest and enthusiasm and wide experience in other lines has made him a valuable asset to the Industry. Our readers will enjoy his pertinent comments on Employment Relations.

What with strikes in defense industries and a confused attitude by the public, it was enjoyable to read the recent editorial by "Monty" Williams of the Russell Manufacturing Company[1]. It contained a very progressive and enlightened viewpoint with respect to labor relations. Maybe it is appropriate to add a few random comments covering some details of the problem.

In addition to the important problem of labor relations in our own respective companies, we also have an obligation to do a job of proper interpretation to the com-

[1]March 1941 ASBESTOS, page 2.

munity where our factory or factories are located, as well as to the public at large.

It seems that one of the starting points should be clarification in the public's mind of the difference between "unionization" and "collective bargaining." I believe that any progressive factory head, where a hundred or more employees are engaged, will favor collective bargaining. When good faith in collective bargaining is practiced by a firm over a period of years, a great deal is accomplished in the direction of proper interpretation to the community or to the public thru the employees. It will flow out by word of mouth from the collective bargaining unit involved. I not only favor collective bargaining but I see just as many advantages in it to management as to the employees themselves.

This statement should be premised with the recognition that in this age of specialization, prejudices between groups develop very easily. We have specialization in the factories with machinists, carpenters, pipe fitters in the maintenance gang, press operators, process inspectors and other specialized jobs. They come and go their separate ways with very little mutual interest. There probably exists a "job" or "group" jealousy. Over and above this, there may be prejudices between factory employees and office employees. The distance, or lack of understanding or potential prejudice between the executives and the men at the machine has been permitted to widen by the executives' own default.

Specialization is also true of modern methods of distribution. Fifty years ago we had a general store in a small town that carried everything from hay-rakes to a penny box of matches. Today in our larger cities we have hardware stores, paint shops, radio stores, dress shops, millinery stores—and so this trend of specialization has developed increasingly with large scale production and distribution (the system which is continually striving to produce more goods for less money for the consuming public).

One of the results of specialization is very few common interests with our neighbors, both at our jobs and

in our home life. Prejudices and jealousies are easily developed, and with this condition we have had efforts in high places in Washington during the last eight years to spread and foment "class prejudice" by political opportunists and demagogues.

With this pattern or background, one can see the necessity of a great effort to explain and interpret policies from a Management standpoint. It is also good business as well as good employment relations to recognize the reasonable wants and desires from the standpoint of the employees at the machine. We have long since found out in Management that you cannot wholly depend upon getting from foremen all the information required as to employees' attitudes. Some employees are too shy, others are too cowardly to express a grievance directly to a foreman. They fear that the foreman might "hold it against them." Beyond that, frequently foremen will get expressions of grievances or desires and do nothing about it, letting the grievance fester or become cancerous in the soul of the worker. The foremen are also apt to think that reporting these grievances will reflect on their ability and therefore they smother the grievance.

So, when I say the majority of progressive manufacturers favor collective bargaining, it is with these considerations in mind, and in their own self-interest. Collective bargaining, honestly undertaken in good faith on both sides, is one of the best means whereby the Management, in addition to bargaining about wages and conditions of employment, can discuss management desires and intentions with respect to policy, and this information will be distributed by the collective bargaining committee if they are seasoned and "play ball" in good faith. It is a means of reaching over the foremen's heads. It provides a means whereby Management can get sympathetic support and actual energetic action by employees. One of the first requirements for successful collective bargaining is convincing foremen of two things:

First, that action on grievances must be taken *immediately* and courageously with full explanation to the aggrieved; second, that reporting a grievance to the management is no reflection on him and doesn't jeopard-

Asbestos Fibre

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Filtration Packings
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Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper - Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

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Office and Mines
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CANADA

ize his job. From this point, the most important transcendent points in promoting better relations with employees should begin with a desire for understanding, and then, enthusiastic support. First, in addition to explaining reasons why, convince the employees that the fellow in the main office is a human being, but, of necessity, is required to concentrate on his specialized job (finance, sales, etc.) which is for the benefit of all employees; and second, get all employees interested in the profits of the company. (This can be done by a profit-sharing plan in addition to production bonuses where piece work is undertaken.)

With these considerations in mind, one can easily see that the "old-fashioned" executive who has been conscientiously devoted to his important task in the company cannot understand the lack of understanding by the employee at the machine in the factory. As managers we have neglected this phase to our own detriment; and lo, maybe, peril.

The great importance of this present-day dilemma of employment relations cannot be over-emphasized. There can be no prescribed and fixed formula. It requires time, intelligence and patience. Times and conditions change daily. But more than ever, executives, or those charged with the job of maintaining good employment relations, must realize *that if they do their share within their own spheres of influence*, they will contribute immeasurably, not only to a better understanding between management and employees, but more importantly, aid the defeat and ultimate destruction of those who foment "class prejudice" in communities, and in our nation, which undermines the very foundations of our democracy.

—:—

The U. S. Treasury Department has authorized banks to pay from any blocked account to any publisher or agent thereof, funds for an individual subscription to a periodical or newspaper published in the United States. The authorization was contained in General License No. 71, issued under the freezing order. This is good news to our readers in other lands.

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NEW YORK CITY

FLAME FACTS FOR THE FARMER

Asbestos Cement Products Association Stresses Fire Protection for the Farm.

Few city dwellers realize that great fire hazards are not confined to metropolitan areas. Yet it is true one-third of our entire national loss occurs on farms and in rural districts. According to reports of the National Fire Protection Association, such losses run around a hundred million dollars a year, but due in no small degree to the activities of that association this is being steadily decreased.

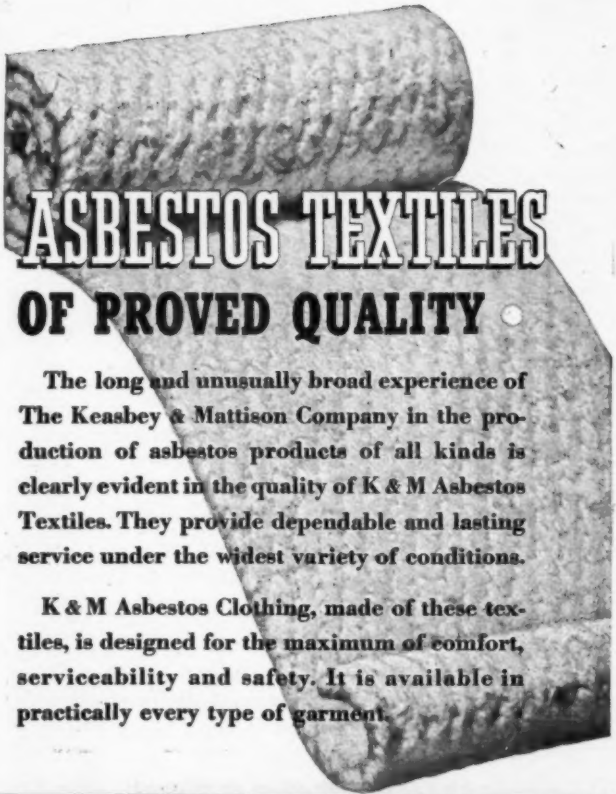
In recognition of the part it could play in cutting down the effects of this great rural menace, the Publicity Committee of the Asbestos-Cement Products Association has been making special efforts to familiarize the farm population and rural sections with their danger and offering constructive suggestions to meet it.

Magazines and farm journals have carried the message prepared by the Committee, pointing out methods of prevention as well as preparedness. Facts and suggestions gleaned from the brochures of the National Fire Protection Association are offered in an attempt to visualize for the farmer the flame facts that are responsible for the tremendous toll.

They are told if they can see in their mind's eye all of the daily farm fires in this country stretched along a road running from the Atlantic to the Pacific that a motorist traveling this road would never be out of sight of a fire. They are told a farm barn burns every twenty minutes, every hour, every day, every year.

When a farm building goes up in smoke, the loss is not confined to property; live stock and food supplies are lost; families are made homeless and worse—thirty-five hundred persons are burned to death in fires in rural communities each year.

Since most of these buildings are built of combustible material, the manufacturers of Asbestos Cement products have a genuine contribution to make to the safety of the rural communities. A fire starting in a wooden



ASBESTOS TEXTILES
OF PROVED QUALITY

The long and unusually broad experience of The Keasbey & Mattison Company in the production of asbestos products of all kinds is clearly evident in the quality of K & M Asbestos Textiles. They provide dependable and lasting service under the widest variety of conditions.

K & M Asbestos Clothing, made of these textiles, is designed for the maximum of comfort, serviceability and safety. It is available in practically every type of garment.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

AMBLER • PENNA.

K&M best in asbestos

barn frequently spreads to the wooden poultry house and to the frame building in which live the farmer and his family. Such a spread could definitely be defeated were these other buildings roofed with Asbestos Cement shingles and the walls protected with Asbestos Cement Siding. For the interior of out buildings—barns, poultry houses, kennels—Asbestos Cement sheets not only make sanitary walls that can be washed down with a hose but tend to confine a fire starting within, to its own location.

Never before has it been so important to impress upon the rural sections of the country the need for suitable fire protection. With the growing Defense program calling more and more for building materials the conservation of farm structures and their contents is a patriotic duty. With an estimated 14,000,000 farm buildings needing new roofs and new sidings at this very moment, this is an opportune time to bring to the attention of the rural population the crying need to take added precautions against fire and the leading part Asbestos Cement can play in these precautions. "Be Prepared" is not only a slogan for Boy Scouts; it is a live cry for all farm dwellers.

In these efforts to bring to the attention of the farmer the great fire hazards of which his city cousin is already aware, the Asbestos Cement Products Association will continue to do its share. "What better fire wardens" —the Association is asking—"can be found to guard against the midnight spark, the spreading flame, the lightning flash, than Asbestos cement shingles and siding, or flat and corrugated asbestos cement sheets, those never sleeping robot watchguards?"

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The RUBEROID Co.
Executive Offices
500 Fifth Ave., New York

FACTS ABOUT FIRE[1]

October 5th to 11th is Fire Prevention Week—this number of "ASBESTOS" is therefore, to a certain extent a Fire Prevention number.

Fire Prevention Week is termed by the National Fire Protection Association "A Campaign of National Defense", and certainly the following facts, supplied by that Association, indicate that defense against fire is very badly needed.

Estimated loss of life from fire (U. S. A.) in 1940	10,000
Estimated property loss from fire (U. S. A.) in 1940	$285,878,697
Estimated property loss from fire (U. S. A.) in 1939	274,943,000
Estimated property loss from fire (U. S. A.) in 1930	501,980,624

The following tabulation gives the causes of fires and number and estimated loss by each cause (in round numbers):

	1940	
	No. of Fires	Loss
Chimneys, flues—defective or overheated	58,000	$15,000,000
Sparks on roofs	79,500	14,000,000
Defective or overheated heaters	19,000	8,600,000
Rubbish	26,000	4,000,000
Combustibles near heaters	15,000	4,500,000
Open lights, flames, sparks	7,500	1,700,000
Hot ashes, coals	16,000	2,500,000
Oil burners	7,000	2,000,000
Smoking	87,000	14,000,000
Children and matches	23,000	2,500,000
Matches	22,000	3,200,000
Electrical	55,000	26,000,000
Electrical appliances, motors	10,000	1,500,000
Flammable liquids, misc., home dry cleaning and starting fire	20,000	4,000,000
Torches, welding	8,000	2,700,000
Films (Nitrocellulose)	1,000	150,000
Lamps and stoves	22,000	5,200,000
Gas and appliances	4,000	1,900,000
Grease, tar, etc.	10,500	2,000,000
Spontaneous ignition	19,500	15,400,000
Fireworks	1,500	200,000

[1] Tabulations are taken from a booklet "Facts About Fire" published by the National Fire Protection Association.

	1940	
	No. of Fires	Loss
Lightning	24,000	8,500,000
Thawing pipes	1,000	350,000
Sparks from machinery, friction	3,000	1,300,000
Incendiary, suspicious	8,500	11,000,000
Miscellaneous	11,500	6,800,000
Unknown	78,000	114,000,000
Explosions	10,500	9,000,000
Exposure	37,000	18,000,000
	685,000	$300,000,000

And another tabulation divides the Loss as to types of buildings:

	1940	
	No. of Fires	Loss
Public Buildings, including hospitals, schools, churches, theatres	13,300	$19,650,000
Dwellings, including hotels, apartments, homes, etc.	393,000	92,000,000
Mercantiles, including office buildings, warehouses, restaurants, etc.	72,000	70,100,000
Manufacturing, including mills, packing plants, bakeries, cleaners, etc.	23,700	52,900,000
Miscellaneous, including barns, lumber yards, railroad and wharf properties, power plants, automobiles, etc.	183,000	65,350,000
	685,000	$300,000,000

There have been three major conflagrations in 1941: a large warehouse in New Orleans, 450 summer resort buildings in Marshfield, Mass., and a large waterfront area in Jersey City, N. J.

There have been five fires in 1491 in which ten or more persons lost their lives:

Cotton Quilt plant fire at New Haven, Conn (10 lost)
Lodging house fire, Dallas, Tex,. (13 lost)
Theatre fire, Brockton, Mass., (13 lost)
Oil tanker explosion and fire, at sea (19 lost)
Excursion boat explosion, at sea (39 lost)

In many cases asbestos products—roofs, sidewalls, linings, etc., might have prevented these fires or might have stopped them after they were started. It looks as tho we in the Asbestos Industry have a real mission to perform.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Members of Committee Announced

The creation of a special technical committee to advise the Office of Production Management on non-metallic minerals was announced on August 15th by E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

The new group is a special subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Metals and Minerals which was appointed by the National Academy of Science. Clyde E. Williams, Director of the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, is chairman of the General Advisory Committee on Metals and Minerals.

The members of the new group, which is preparing reports for the Office of Production Management on graphite, mica, asbestos and other strategic minerals, are:

R. P. Heuer, Chairman—Vice President of General Refractories Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul Tyler, Secretary, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

L. E. Barringer, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

B. C. Burgess, United Feldspar & Minerals Corp., Spruce Pine, N. C.

W. S. Landis, American Cyanamid Co., New York City, N. Y.

G. R. Mansfield, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Robert B. Sosman, U. S. Steel Corp., Kearny, N. J.

John D. Sullivan, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Frank J. Tone, Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

William M. Weigel, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

M. M. Leighton, State Geological Survey Div., University of Illinois Campus, Urbana, Ill.

G. A. Bole, Orton Ceramic Foundation, Columbus, O.

R. B. Wittenberg, International Agriculture Corp., New York City, N. Y.

Oliver C. Ralston, U. S. Bureau of Mines, College Park, Md.

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INSULATED PIPE UNITS

Completely engineered for modern requirements on underground distribution of steam, hot water, and oil • High thermal efficiency, long life, low installation cost • Each unit factory pre-fabricated and shipped complete as shown, in 20 ft. units or as required • Prompt shipment—speedy installation—nothing else to buy.

ASBESTOS HOUSES will find Ric-wiL Pre-Sealed Insulated Pipe Units and Tile and Cast Iron Conduit Systems a profitable item • Ric-wiL offers: engineering cooperation backed by years of experience; fine factory facilities; complete stocks ready for immediate shipment.

BULLETIN ON REQUEST

RIC-WIL CONDUIT SYSTEMS

THE RIC-WIL COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Agents in Principal Cities

SEAPAK PIPE COVERING-:

An Insulation for Refrigeration Work

There have been devised from time to time various products for insulation against cold, but many of these have not been stressed to any great extent because of the popularity and efficiency of cork for this sort of work and its very general use.

Now that cork is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, these newer refrigeration insulating materials will have an opportunity to prove that they can do a really efficient job on cold water lines.

One of these cold insulating products, designed particularly for the insulation of ice water, brine and ammonia lines, is Seapak Pipe Covering, manufactured by the Asbestos, Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Company of Chicago. This is by no means a *new* material; as a matter of fact it has been made, sold and used at least eight years, and so has had ample time to demonstrate its efficiency, which, according to tests conducted by Professor Peebles of the Armour Institute, is very high. The sale of this material, however, has been confined almost entirely to the Midwest—in and around Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis. Now, the manufacturers believe, is a good time to extend its sale and use to a nationwide basis.

Seapak, the material from which Seapak Pipe Covering is made, is kapok in felt form. Kapok, as our readers may know, is the silky fibre which comes from the pod of the ceiba tree, which grows in certain tropical regions and is one of the most efficient insulating materials known to science. In fact, kapok in batt form and seapak in felt form are used for many airplane insulations all over the world. Seapak, the felt, has been shipped to England, France and Italy for airplane insulation.

Seapak Pipe Covering is made by combining alernate layers of seapak and asphalt saturated felt built up to the proper thickness. The covering really consists of

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two shells of equal thickness applied one over the other so as to break all joints. An extra heavy, waterproof felt is lapped over the seams in both shells to give it an additional airtight construction. It is finished with either a canvas or roofing jacket.

This very efficient cold insulation has been used by various breweries and other large industrial plants.

The manufacturers will be glad to supply further information upon request. (See their advertisement on page 23).

METHODS OF TESTING THERMAL INSULATING MATERIALS

At the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, the Society accepted 75 new tentative standards and 77 existing tentative specifications and methods of test.

Included in these were five Methods of Testing Thermal Insulating Materials (Committee C-16), as follows:

Sampling and Preparation of Specimens for Testing of Thermal Insulating Cements (C163-41T)

Test for Bulk Density of Thermal Insulating Cement (C164-41T)

Test for Compressive Strength and Flexural Strength of Preformed Block Type (C165-41T)

Test for Covering Capacity and Volume Change Upon Drying of Thermal Insulating Cements (C166-41T)

Test for Thickness and Density of Blanket Type (C167-41T)

Separate reprints of each of these methods are now available, at the price of 25c each. Send your request direct to the A. S. T. M., 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

—:—

And while emphasizing fire *prevention* we must not overlook the importance of the asbestos suit in *fighting* fires which have been started.

JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec

Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

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To the New Jersey factory of Asbestos Limited Inc. come the finest types of crude asbestos from all parts of the world.

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SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE

SOUTH AFRICAN YELLOW

AND OTHER TYPES OF ASBESTOS

In our New York office, we have assembled the largest and finest collection of asbestos specimens in the world. You are cordially invited to view this interesting and unusual display.

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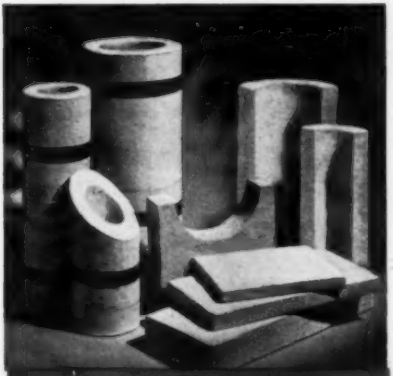
Asbestos



NEW ERA INSULATION—New all-purpose asbestos insulation—lightest rigid insulation ever made for high or low temperatures — strong, efficient, economical — created and manufactured exclusively by Asbestos Limited Inc.

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EET EW YORK, N. Y.
, South • Works: Millington, N. J.

SWIFT AID

The Allied War Supplies Corporation of Canada recently needed a group of millwrights and needed them *at once.*

George Dick, General Superintendent for Asbestos Corporation, Limited, at Thetford Mines, Que., and a member of the Wartime Mine-Shop Association Committee, learned of the emergency and volunteered to organize a squad.

Immediately and vigorously, he canvassed the asbestos companies in the district. Within forty-eight hours, a bus arrived at the job with twenty-four millwrights, fully equipped with tools and ready to go to work.

Commenting on this service, A. R. Lawrence of the Allied War Supplies Corporation, writes:

"These men promptly cleaned up the job and returned to the Thetford district . . . . All credit should go to Mr. Dick and to the Managers of the three asbestos companies[1] for their prompt co-operation with the munitions industry in a time of emergency."—*Extract from the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin.*

—:—

Stories similar to the "Swift Aid" story above are of interest. Send in stories of this kind provided they have some connection with the Asbestos Industry.

—:—

It is safe to say that the level of industrial production including defense and non-defense operations, over the next year will be in general as high as the supply of materials permits.

—:—

A new *khaki color* asbestos suit has been designed in England for use by those whose duties expose them to danger from fire. The suit is light in weight and there is a cap provided with it which can be drawn over the face as a protective helmet.

[1] Asbestos Corporation Limited; Bell Asbestos Mines Limited; Johnson's Company Limited.

SEAPAK
PIPE COVERING

A Superior Refrigeration Insulation

for insulating Ice Water Brine and Ammonia lines

SEAPAK—The "ACE" of Insulation Efficiency

Insulation in the refrigeration field presents a special problem—airtight and watertight protection—safety against every hazard which might threaten efficient operation.

SEAPAK, an excellent insulating medium now available, has proved itself the "ace" of insulation efficiency both in the laboratory and in actual usage. *The need of dependable protection for all ice water, brine and ammonia lines, is fully answered by SEAPAK Pipe Covering.*

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ASBESTOS

Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited

Spotland

ROCHDALE, Lancs., England.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Building

Construction awards in July were at the highest level for any July since 1929, July construction contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states amounting to $577,392,000, this according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Residential building, altho having an award total slightly below June, was 46 per cent greater than in July 1940. Residential contract volume of $205,049,000 provided 41,463 dwelling units, also 46 per cent above the 28,363 provided in same month of 1940. During the past seven months steadily increasing activity in the building of one and two-family houses has been the chief factor in residential building gains and has offset a 12 per cent decline in the volume of large residential types such as apartment buildings, hotels, etc.

Public ownership was a substantial factor in the July non-residential building total, while 74 per cent of the residential figure, or $152,484,000 was for private ownership.

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Orders for the "Twelve Tables for Estimating" continue to come in, indicating that they are very helpful.

You can speed up your estimators' work by ordering sets of these tables. $1.00 a set. Send orders direct to "ASBESTOS", 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Total motor vehicle production for July 1941 was 468,757. (444,103 in the U. S. A. and 24,654 in Canada).

Of this total figure 347,597 were passenger cars and 121,155 were commercial cars and trucks. Canada's production of the latter far exceeded her production of passenger cars; figures —3,849 passenger cars and 20,805 trucks.

During the same month last year 246,171 motor vehicles were produced (231,703 in the United States and 24,654 in Canada).

The June 1941 production was 546,278 (520,525 in the U. S. A. and 25,753 in Canada).

For the seven months of 1941 total production was 3,439,985 compared with 2,660,231 in the same period in 1940, and 2,274,348 in 1939.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Business, so far as defense industries, direct and indirect, are concerned, is ever increasing, and, as everyone realizes, is not yet setting the pace needed to cover the requirements of the defense program.

Other industries, we might term them peacetime ones, are having increasing difficulty on account of shortages of various raw materials, and various other factors, practically all of which are traceable to the demands of the defense program. This condition tends to become worse rather than better. It should, however, right itself in time, at least to a certain extent. Some may find it possible to get into defense work or make other adjustments, but the period of adjustment is going to be very irksome to many—impossible to some.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

While there is no shortage of Canadian asbestos, the Canadian Mines are being pressed hard for spinning fibres and shingle fibres. At least one Canadian Mine is now operating on a 7-day-and-night basis.

South African asbestos is coming into the United States much faster than heretofore because additional steamers have been put on the run between this country and South Africa. These are mostly Greek steamers which have been taken over.

Considerable Blue asbestos from Australia was previously going to Japan. This source of asbestos for Japan is now cut off and the material is coming to the United States.

Prices on all grades of asbestos are very firm.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The demand for asbestos textiles, particularly tapes and cloths, is increasing. Prices are firm and trending upward.

Brake Lining. August sales increased over the same month last year while a slight decrease was recorded from the previous month. Exports during July declined from last July as well as from June of this year.

Paper and Millboard. Demand for these materials is being maintained at a high level, somewhat ahead of last year; prices are firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. Sales and shipments continue at high levels, with large percentage of output being absorbed in construction directly or indirectly involved in the defense program. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Volume continues at a high level, with indication of slightly higher prices in certain areas.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Now that asbestos-cement products, including roof shingles, sidings, corrugated and flat sheets, are all on the O. P. M.'s critical list, there is little more that need be said to explain the general market situation.

Apparently all manufacturers are oversold on account of requirements of the national defense program and the quantities of asbestos-cement materials available for private use may be substantially less than normal during the last few months until the government's requirements are satisfied. Sales naturally are running substantially ahead of previous years, particularly on the industrial products such as Corrugated and Flat Sheets.

These comments on Market Conditions are made by men closely in touch with the several markets, and represent their ideas of the market situation. All readers are invited to send their comments, opinions or criticism.

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Public consciousness of the destruction and suffering caused by fire is now probably at its highest point in history. The pictures and news dispatches from Europe emphasize the importance of adequate fire fighting equipment and the need for a thorough understanding of the "Facts About Fire." It would seem that now is the time to pursue the fight more energetically than ever before to reduce this country's needless fire waste and to prepare for the future whatever it may be."—*Alvah Small.*

PRIORITIES AND EXPORT CONTROL

As They Affect Asbestos Materials

The revised edition of the priorities critical list of items, on orders for which Army and Navy contracting officers may automatically assign preference ratings, contains "asbestos products, to include only roofing, siding pipe and pipe covering". This list "as revised to August 11, 1941" was issued on August 18th.

The terms "roofing" and "siding" are interpreted to mean both shingles and corrugated sheets.

The Priorities Critical List contains about 300 items and classes of items; it is subject to revision once each month. In order to receive consideration at the time of making any monthly revision, requests for additions, subtractions or modifications must be received by the Priorities Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board or the Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management on or before the fifteenth day of the preceding month in order to receive consideration.

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Export Control Schedule No. 18, effective September 10, includes "Asbestos: unmanufactured: crude and fibre (fibre less than 3/8 inch in length (5451.99)[1]. Therefore that commodity will require individual license hereafter.

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Unlimited licenses have been issued by the Secretary of State to the Netherland Purchasing Commission for the exportation of Asbestos Manufactures to Curacao, Surinam and the Netherlands Indies. Such licenses are not valid for the exportation of crude asbestos, however.

Asbestos Gaskets (made up), Asbestos Filter Disks, Asbestos Filter Fibre (manufactured and ready for scientific use) and Asbestos Fibre Flake manufactured or semi-manufactured, are mentioned in Export Control Supplement No. 4, issued about the middle of August, as requiring no license. The same Supplement also lists Asbestos and Graphite Packing as reqiuring a License.

[1] 5451.99 is the Export Control Schedule B number.

Asbestos, including products but not asbestos of more than 10% Rhodesian or from Arizona, may now be exported (according to the Journal of Commerce of August 27th) under General License GAC to Canada, Cuba, Brazil and the Philippine Islands.

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The Government of India has extended its import license control to a wide range of products from non-Empire sources by an order published in a special issue of the Gazette of India on August 23, 1941, effective Sept. 6, 1941. The list includes asbestos manufactures; packing, engine and boiler; building and engineering materials such as tiles, firebrick, etc. These products require a special import license from the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi. The usual exceptions are made for imports by the Central Government for defense purposes, for imports in bond for transshipment and for goods covered by an open general license of the Central Government.

"CAREYCLAD" ROOF COATING

"Careyclad" Roof Coating, a fairly recent development in the Philip Carey Mfg. Co. line, is said to be especially suited to use as a protective on most metal surfaces. It contains a high percentage of asbestos fibre and is resistant to abrasion, acid, alkaline and salt. It is an inexpensive product, and may be applied by spray painting, brushing or dipping at everyday indoor or outdoor temperatures, the only distinction being between winter and summer grade. Further information may be had by addressing the company at its Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, headquarters.

TEST

. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

W. N. Bolster, President and Treasurer, Asbestos Covering & Textile Co., Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.

J. W. Ledeboer, Second Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., Sept. 20.

M. William Bray, Secretary, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., Sept. 25.

C. Stanley Morgan, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25.

R. H. Temple, Treasurer, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., Sept. 25.

W. J. Moeller, Vice President, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio., Sept. 26.

E. R. Teubner, Jr., President and Treasurer, Philadelphia Asbestos Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26.

Fred Surridge, Manager St. Louis Office of Grant Wilson, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.

M. J. O'Malley, President, Standard Asbestos Mfg., Co., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26.

O. H. Cilley, Asst. General Manager, U. S. Asbestos Division, Manheim, Pa., Sept. 27.

J. M. High, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, Sept. 28.

O. P. Hennig, President, Hennig Asbestos & Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., October 3.

John H. Victor, President, Victor Mfg. Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. October 9.

Russell E. Crawford, Secretary, Ehret Magnesia Mfg., Co., Valley Forge, Pa., October 9.

A. L. Penhale, Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, October 11.

C. P. Brockway, Vice President, Worldbestos Co., Paterson, N. J., October 12.

R. Tomlinson, President, Pacific Asbestos Supply Co., Portland, Ore., October 12.

W. W. F. Shepherd, Chairman of the Board, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., October 13.

W. M. Paxton, Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn., October 14.

Thomas D. Stone, President, Stone Industrial Equipment Co., Springfield, Mass., October 14.

R. H. Shainwald, President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., October 15.

We extend congratulations and best wishes to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

VENEZUELA ASBESTOS---

New Firm to Develop "El Tigre" Deposit

Compania Anonima Minas de Amianto de Tinaquillo has been formed in the State of Cojedes, Venezuela, for the development of the El Tigre deposit of asbestos near the town of Tinaquillo and near the Montanita deposit which we understand is being operated at present. The Company is controlled and operated by Hauts Fourneaux and Fondries de Pont-a-Mousson of France. The headquarters of the Company is at 26, Padre Sierra a Munoz, Caracas, Venezuela.

It is reported that preliminary work has been completed and plant construction is expected to start early in November 1941. The mine is claimed to have a possible output of 6,000 tons of Asbestos fibre, of the chrysotile variety.

The company advises that it plans to use the output in its various manufacturing plants, and that it will probably construct an Asbestos Cement Manufacturing plant in Venezuela.

This development is said to have created considerable interest in Venezuela where the operating company is well known; it should prove a worthy asset to the industry of Venezuela.

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NEW ASBESTOS YARN PLANT

Ayers, Limited of Lachute, Que., Canada, is erecting a complete new plant for the production of asbestos yarns to be used for paper makers' felts and other purposes. Approximate cost of new buildings and equipment will be $130,000. The plant will produce asbestos yarns to take the place of those formerly imported from England.

The main building of this new plant will be 334 ft. by 62 ft., 2 stories, with a 2 story wing 48 ft. by 62 ft., total floor area to be 47,400 square feet. Buildings are of steel frame construction with reinforced concrete foundations and walls. Machinery for this new unit has been purchased from William Tatham, Ltd., of Rochdale, England, and includes 2 sets of cards, 2 spinning frames and preparation machinery for the production of asbestos yarns. The complete unit is expected to be in operation by the end of the year or early in 1942.

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THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY in August purchased a 2½ acre tract of land, with one story building, at the southeast corner of Roosevelt Road and Talman Avenue. The building contains 40,000 square feet of floor space and will be used for warehouse purposes.

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THE ARIZONA CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS CO., (G. C. Lingle, President) is said to be producing two to three tons of asbestos fibre daily. Further development and increased production are planned.

J-M TO OPERATE DEFENSE PLANT

On Thursday, August 21, Johns-Manville completed a contract with the War Department to proceed at once with the construction and operation of a $27,000,000 shell-loading plant, near Parsons, Kans.

The plant will be known as the Kansas Ordnance Plant; will cover 25 square miles, comprise about 400 buildings, 75 miles of track and 100 miles of road, cost about 27 million dollars, and employ 8,000 persons.

When J-M were first asked to undertake this work (in June) they replied that it was entirely foreign to their experience, that their plants were already operating seven days a week and 24 hours a day and that much of their production is for defense purposes. The relatively small fixed fee which would be received for their services would mean little, after tax deductions, compared with the grave responsibility such an undertaking would entail.

But after a careful study of the problem by J-M officials and engineers and in spite of hazards, they concluded they could do the work and that it was their patriotic duty to do it—in fact patriotic duty was the only inducement.

The architect-engineers and construction contractors are required to be selected by The Quartermaster General and approved by Johns-Manville. Those finally selected were Battey & Childs, Chicago, Ill., and Consoer Townsend & Quinlan, Chicago, Ill., as architect-engineers, and Peter Kiewit Sons' Co., Omaha, Nebr., Geo. W. Condon Co., Omaha, Nebr., and Paschen Contractors, Inc., Chicago, Ill., as construction contractors.

In order to keep the operation of this plant separate from their regular business a subsidiary, known as J-M Service Corporation, has been organized. The cost of the work, including working capital will be financed by the government. Construction will probably require a year; operation thereafter will depend upon the wishes of the War Department.

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M. J. ZEIGLER-Veteran Asbestos Salesman Dies

Readers of "ASBESTOS" will be interested in learning of the death of M. J. Zeigler, which occurred on Wednesday, August 6th, after a protracted illness.

Mr. Zeigler was an employee of the Robert A. Keasbey Company, New York Distributors of Asbestos Products, for forty-seven years, he having entered their employ in 1894. He has been selling insulating materials thruout the New York Metropolitan Area, particularly in Brooklyn, for many years, and has made many friends and acquaintances thruout the Industry.

Mr. Ziegler was born in Brooklyn on June 21, 1880 and was active in the Asbestos Industry up until only a few months before his death.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY held its forty-eighth ordinary general meeting on August 15, 1941, at which time the Directors presented the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1940. The net profit, before deduction of the amount reserved (£46,500) for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax, amounted to £92,102. This is not strictly comparable with the net profit of £112,307 earned in the previous year as no dividend from the subsidiary company, Egnep Limited, has been included. A dividend declared by them subsequent to the closing of books of the Cape Asbestos Company will be included in the current year (1941).

The sales turnover exceeded the volume of 1939 but the margin of profit decreased owing to abnormally heavy charges consequent on war conditions.

The book value of the assets of the Company in Italy, totalling £62,821, has been segregated in the Balance Sheet. It is impossible to assess at this time what provision, if any, may ultimately have to be made as to these assets. All other balances owing from enemy controlled territory have been written off out of the year's profits.

A copy of the balance sheet follows:

ASSETS

	£	s	d
Cash on Deposit and Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	72,005	1	3
Investments in British Government Securities at Cost	30,000	0	0
Bills Receivable	791	17	0
Sundry Debtors less Reserves	178,478	16	9
Assets in Italy—as they existed prior to outbreak of war with that country	62,821	16	8
Stock of Crude and Mfd. Asb. Goods and Sundry Stores in Gt. Britain, S. Africa, in transit and with agents abroad, less Reserves	196,245	3	10
Investments in other Companies at cost, less amounts written off	5,266	0	0
Holdings in Sub. Cos. less amts. written off	29,116	13	2
Freehold Land and Factories in England at cost, less depreciation	70,143	10	0
Asbestos Estates in S. Africa at cost less depreciation	70,410	15	0
Machinery, Plant, etc. at cost, less depreciation	46,981	15	1
	£762,261	8	9

LIABILITIES

Capital Account			
Authorized 150,000 Ord. Shares at £1 ea.			
150,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.			
Less Issued 128,000 Ord. Shares of £1 ea.			
128,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.	£256,000	0	0
General Reserve—per last account	128,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve as per last acct.	60,000	0	0
Appropriation from 1940 Profit	5,000	0	0
Employees' Benefit and Compensation Fund	7,808	2	4
Sundry Creditors	55,426	17	2
Provision for Taxation	88,401	18	6
Amt. due to Sub. Co.	102,663	0	1
Purchase consideration payable on Property in S. Africa	570	1	8
Liability under Staff Pension Scheme	1,381	10	0
Dividends paid 1st Jan., 1941 and Final Div. proposed	38,400	0	0
Unappropriated Balance	18,609	19	0
	£762,261	8	9

A final Dividend of 8½% on both the ordinary and partici-

pating preference shares was declared, making total dividends for the year of 12½% on the Ordinary and 17½% on the preference stock. This compares with 15% on the Ordinary and 20% on the preference shares for 1939 .

In spite of the loss of European markets the demand for crude asbestos has necessitated the working of the mines of the Company at full pressure thruout the year.

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W. J. GLENDENNING—If anyone knows the whereabouts of W. J. Glendenning who was associated with the Brake Lining Industry some years ago, we would appreciate knowing his present address. Or if Mr. Glendenning has passed away please inform us of that fact.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Coating Apparatus for Rigid Building Elements. No. 2,250,918. Granted on July 22, 1941, to Carlisle K. Roos, Wheaton, Ill. Assignor to U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill. Original application August 31, 1938. Serial No. 227,614. Divided and this application August 10, 1940. Serial No. 352,053.

A conveyor for shingle-like elements comprising direct links, adjacent links being connected for transverse rotation and comprising two relatively slidable, interengaging members adapted to engage and retain a shingle-like element therebetween, whereby each link may be rotated to position either side of a shingle in substantially the same plane and means adjacent said conveyor to adhesively apply cushioning material to predetermined areas of consecutive elements.

Friction Material. No. 2,252,991. Granted on August 19, 1941 to Rudolph Edward Steck, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application November 13, 1939. Serial No. 304,118.

A friction element composed of major proportions by weight of fibrous asbestos and oxidation products of iron in binding relationship therewith.

Friction Element. No. 2,253,608. Granted on August 26, 1941 to Donald S. Bruce, Somerville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application December 2, 1936. Serial No. 113,765.

A friction element comprising a friction material, brass granules, granules of an organic carbonaceous substance, the hardness of said substance being between 2 and 3 on Mohs' scale of hardness at the temperature of the use of the friction elements, the granules of the two kinds being imbedded in said material in generally alternating relationship with one another.

THEY SAY!

Consolidated Aircraft Co. of San Diego, Calif., is protected from fire by a patrol truck which carries among other things, asbestos suits and blankets with which to fight fire.

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The world's largest building, Earl's Court Exposition Center, London, which is covered with what is claimed to be the world's largest asbestos-cement roof, was bombed recently.

The building is triangular in shape, having two sides each 700 feet long and one side 900 feet long. Two thousand squares of corrugated asbestos-cement tiles were supplied for its roof covering, sufficient to roof a model village of 400 houses.

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Asbestos shorts are rather novel, and apparently the newest article in the asbestos clothing line. They are worn by Tilda Getze in "Pal Joey" to protect her from the heat of electric lights which form an important part of her custume, or in case of a short circuit. The asbestos garment, in fact, is worn beneath a heart-shaped skirt made of silk and steel, electric wires and mazda bulbs fashioned so that she bursts into a blaze of electric lights at the finale of the scene "The Flower Garden of My Heart."

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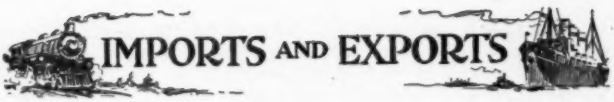
An enterprising poultry raiser has devised an arrangement to prevent the freezing of drinking water for his flock. He protects the water supply line with an electric heating cable. The pipe is spirally wrapped with the cable, and over this are two layers of asbestos paper, partly for fire protection and partly for insulation.

In case any of our readers wish to adopt the idea, be certain to coat the paper with aluminum to protect it from pecking by the fowls. A thermostat controls the heating cable and is so adjusted as to provide just enough heat to prevent the water from freezing.



Imports into U.S.A.

(Figures published by U.S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	May 1940 Tons (2240 lbs.)	May 1941 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (British South)	534	1,256
Australia	2	28
Canada	16,700	28,278
Italy	654	.....
Netherlands Indies	17	.....
	17,907	29,562
Value	*$720,017*	*$1,352,763*
Tabulation by Grades:		
Crude-Chrysotile (Br. South Africa)	462	153
Crude—Blue and Amosite (Br. S. Africa)	72	1,103
Crude—Chrysotile (Australia)	2	
Crude—Blue (Australia)	....	28
Crude (Canada)	111	242
Crude—Blue and Amosite (Italy)	6	.....
Crude—Blue and Amosite (Netherlands Indies)	17	.....
Milled Fibre (Canada)	5,131	12,336
Lower Grades (Canada)	11,458	15,700
Lower Grades (Italy)	648	.....
	17,907	29,562

When not specified as being Chrysotile or Blue and Amosite, it is understood that such imports are of the Chrysotile variety.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1940 Pounds	May 1941 Pounds
Canada (Yarn)	4,745	.....
Canada (Pipe & Boiler Covg.)	110	.....
United Kingdom (Yarn)	...	6,575
United Kingdom (Packing)	1,677	3,931
United Kingdom (W. Fabrics)	...	980
	6,532	11,486
Value	*$3,939*	*$6,779*

Exports from U.S.A.

(Figures by U.S. Dept. of Commerce)

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of May 1941 amounted to 585 tons valued at $46,793, compared with 301 tons valued at $43,790, in May 1940.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1940		May 1941	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. lbs.	66,275	$ 9,134	218,230	$11,757
Pipe Covg. & Cement ....lbs.	320,487	15,634	220,310	13,913
Textiles & Yarn .....lbs.	61,955	24,254	55,365	18,971
Packing .....lbs.	122,978	59,224	194,602	79,358
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded ..	.....	77,165	.....	95,479
Not molded .....lin. ft.	54,305	12,224	83,091	19,546
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S-molded units	11,518	3,918	28,200	9,505
Woven .....units	21,162	5,980	35,575	10,616
Magnesia & Mfrs. of lbs.	344,361	23,331	374,298	25,285
Asbestos Roofing .....sqs.	7,392	44,054	4,573	16,272
Other Manufactures ....lbs.	412,056	42,488	665,559	49,485

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	February 1940		February 1941	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Australia	20¼	£ 372	1,033¾	£25,111
Br. Malaya	.....	.....	25	520
France	95¼	2,231	.....	.....
Italy	31½	785	.....	.....
Japan	167½	3,749	.....	.....
Portugal	19½	537	.....	.....
United Kingdom	862½	21,348	312½	6,652
United States	569¼	12,458	1,606¼	32,439
	1,765½	£41,480	2,977½	£64,722

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	March 1940	March 1941
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	1,236	1,656
Blue	417	125
Chrysotile	24	116
Cape		
Blue	491	487
	2,168	2,384

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of September 10, 1941

Canadian	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 85.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00 to 32.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	13.00 to 28.00

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Hyde Park, Vt.
Shingle Fibres	$57.00 to $60.00
Paper Stock Fibres	40.00 to 48.00
Waste	30.00
Shorts	13.00 to 26.00
Floats	18.00

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		August 1941		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	28⅜	29½	28½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	18	19	19
Celotex (Com.)	np	8⅝	9¼	8⅞
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	65	68¾	68
Certainteed (Com.)	1	3¼	3⅞	3½
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	30½	34	33
Flintkote (Com.)	np	14⅛	15	15
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	64¼	68¼	68¼
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122½	128½	124
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	19⅛	20½	20¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	17¼	19	19
Thermoid (Com.)	1	5	5½	5
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	34½	40	38
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	56⅞	62¾	58½
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	175	180	179

THIS and THAT

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., is the new name recently adopted by the Air Hygiene Foundation of America (headquarters at 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.), reason for the change being to more clearly describe the Foundation's expanding activities. A study is now underway, with the collaboration of the U. S. Public Health Service, to help reduce sick absenteeism, which is costing the heavy industries alone about one billion manhours yearly.

The sixth annual meeting of the foundation will be held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, on Nov. 12 and 13.

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Mechanix Illustrated, published in Greenwich, Conn., in its September 1941 issue tells us that "asbestos paste (which may be purchased at any plumbing shop) combined with portland cement, produces a material with which it is possible to produce about almost anything that can be shaped by hand. The material dries very slowly, thereby allowing the craftsman ample time in which to work it into the desired shape, and when dry it becomes as hard as stone. The most satisfactory mixture for this work is 1 part by measure, of portland cement, and 2 parts asbestos paste, mixed well, and wet to make a thick paste."

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After a pep-talk advising and urging the salesmen to get more and more business, a sales manager invited the men to lunch and openly said "That was a lot of baloney. I couldn't do myself what I asked you to do. So forget it and do the best you can, that is all I ask."

They did their best, which was better than they would have done by being forcibly filled with requests to perform impossibilities which dismayed them instead of encouraging them.

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Nor must we forget the asbestos theatre curtain, which by checking theatre fires for even a few moments may save many lives.

EHRET'S VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS

Standardization by EHRET packing experts has produced a line of packings that has been held to a minimum number of items consistent with service, economy and good practice. Dealers and Distributors can materially reduce inventories and, at the same time, maintain stocks to cover a broad range of service requirements.

Details of the Ehret line of Valley Forge Packings are contained in a packing service manual. A copy will be sent to you on request.

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